

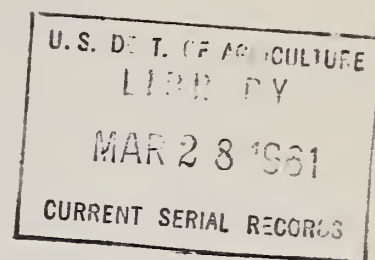
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE  
DAIRY DIVISION



SUMMARIES OF  
FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised through October 1, 1960

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Attached are revised Summaries of Federal Milk Marketing Orders which were amended during the period August 2 through October 1, 1960. No new orders became effective during this period.

Separate pages show suspension orders and Federal Register Citations for the same period. Other pages, included for the first time with this mailing, show the primary type of seasonal payment plans used in the various markets, type of pool (marketwide and individual handler), and the different factors included in Class I pricing formulas. When changes are made, they will be included with future summary revisions.



## SUSPENSION ORDERS

Issued during the period August 2 through October 1, 1960

Corpus Christi: Page 98-1: Amendment eliminates in-area Class I disposition limit of 3,300 pounds (daily average).

Fort Wayne: Page 33: Supply-demand adjustment suspended indefinitely.

New York-New Jersey: Page 27-4: Provision suspends supply-demand adjustment for Class I-A milk during the months of October through December, 1960.

Philadelphia: Page 61-4: Supply-demand provisions, previously suspended July through September, suspended October through December, resulting in Class I price of \$5.89.

Wichita: Page 68-3: Suspension order requires that Class I price, October through December, be not less than Kansas City Class I price. Previously could not be less than Kansas City price minus 10 cents.

## TERMINIATION ORDERS

Memphis: Page 18-4: Base-excess provisions terminated.



Supplement to Federal Register Citations  
(August 2, 1960 through October 1, 1960)

<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>BOSTON - C.F.R. 904</u>		
25 FR 8283	8-31-60	Order as amended
<u>CONNECTICUT - C.F.R. 1019</u>		
25 FR 8317	8-31-60	Amendment No. 2
25 FR 8712	9-9-60	Correction
<u>CORPUS CHRISTI - C.F.R. 998</u>		
25 FR 8248	8-30-60	Amendment No. 3
<u>FORT WAYNE - C.F.R. 932</u>		
25 FR 9597	10-6-60	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>GREAT BASIN - C.F.R. 963</u>		
25 FR 8293	8-31-60	Amendment No. 2
<u>MEMPHIS - C.F.R. 918</u>		
25 FR 9199	9-27-60	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY - C.F.R. 927</u>		
25 FR 9285	9-29-60	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>NORTHEASTERN OHIO - C.F.R. 975</u>		
25 FR 8143	8-25-60	Order terminating certain provisions
<u>PADUCAH - C.F.R. 977</u>		
25 FR 8473	9-2-60	Amendment No. 5
<u>PHILADELPHIA - C.F.R. 961</u>		
25 FR 9402	10-1-60	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>RED RIVER VALLEY - C.F.R. 986</u>		
25 FR 8903	9-16-60	Order suspending certain provisions



Supplement to Federal Register Citations -Continued  
(August 2, 1960 through October 1, 1960)

<u>Market and Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
<u>SOUTHEASTERN NEW ENGLAND - C.F.R. 990</u>		
25 FR 8296	8-31-60	Amendment No. 3
<u>SPRINGFIELD, MASS. - C.F.R. 996</u>		
25 FR 8300	8-31-60	Amendment No. 11
<u>WICHITA - C.F.R. 968</u>		
25 FR 9402	10-1-60	Order suspending certain provisions
<u>WORCESTER - C.F.R. 999</u>		
25 FR 8308	8-31-60	Amendment No. 11



Primary type of seasonal plans used in Federal order markets, October 1, 1960

I. Base-Excess Plan

Market	Base Forming Period	Base Paying Period
Appalachian	September - February	April - July
Black Hills	July - December	January - June
Bluefield	September - February	April - July
Central Arkansas	September - December	February - July
Central Mississippi	September - January	March - July
Central West Texas <u>1/</u>	September - December	March - June
Chattanooga	September - January	March - July
Chicago	September - November	March - June
Clarksburg	September - December	April - July
Des Moines	September - November	March - June
Eastern South Dakota	September - November	March - June
Fort Smith	September - December	February - July
Great Basin <u>2/</u>	August - December	Entire year
Inland Empire	September - January	Entire year
Kansas City	September - December	February - July
Knoxville	September - February	April - August
Milwaukee	August - November	April - June
Minneapolis St. Paul	July - October	January - June
Mississippi Delta	September - January	March - July
Mississippi Gulf Coast	September - January	March - July
Muskegon	August - December	Entire year
Nashville	September - January	March - July
Neosho Valley	August - November	February - July
New Orleans	October - February <u>3/</u>	March - July <u>4/</u>
North Central Ohio	October - December <u>5/</u>	April - June
Northern Louisiana	September - December	February - July
North Texas	September - December	March - June
Ohio Valley <u>6/</u>	September - February	April - July
Oklahoma Metropolitan	September - December	March - June
Puget Sound	August - December	Entire year
Red River Valley	September - December	March - June
S. Bend-LaPorte-Elkhart	September - December	April - July
Southeastern Florida	August - January <u>7/</u>	Entire year
Southern Michigan	August - December	Entire year
Texas Panhandle	September - December	March - June
Upper Chesapeake Bay	July - December	March - June
Wheeling	September - December	April - July
Wichita	August - November	Entire year

1/ Suspended indefinitely March 1, 1959.

2/ Provided in order, not effective until February 1, 1961.

3/ 1960 only, September-January thereafter.

4/ 1960 only, February-July thereafter.

5/ Effective September 1, 1961, September-November.

6/ Provided in order, not effective until April 1, 1961.

7/ Effective February 1, 1961, August-December.

## II. Louisville plan

Market	Pay-back months	Deduct months
Cincinnati	September - December	April - July
Columbus	September - December	April - July
Connecticut	July - September	April - June
Dayton-Springfield	September - December	April - July
Louisville-Lexington	September - December	April - July
Omaha-Lincoln-C.Bluffs	September - November	April - June
Ozarks	October - December	April - July
Platte Valley	September - November	April - June
St. Louis	October - December	April - July
Sioux City	September - November	April - June
Southwest Kansas	August - October	April - June
Suburban St. Louis	October - December	April - July

## III. Markets with seasonal variations in Class I price differentials

Market	Months in which highest: differential applies	Difference in highest and lowest differential Dollars
Austin-Waco	July - February	0.40
Boston	October - December	.20
Cedar Rapids-Iowa City	August - November	.40
Corpus Christi	July - February	.40
Dubuque	August - November	.40
Duluth-Superior	July - October	.40
Fort Wayne	October - December	.85
Mich. Upper Peninsula	July - November	.40
New York-New Jersey	November	.21
North Central Iowa	August - November	.40
Northeastern Ohio	August - March	.45
Northeastern Wisconsin	August - November	.40
Paducah	August - February 1/	1/.60
Philadelphia	October - December	.80
Quad Cities	August - November	.40
Rockford-Freeport	August - November	.40
San Antonio	July - February	.40
Southeastern N.England	October - December	.20
Springfield	October - December	.20
Toledo	August - January	.40
Tri-State	August - February	.67
Upstate Michigan	July - January	.40
Wilmington	October - December	.80
Worcester	October - December	.20
1/ 1960 only: September-November. \$0.70.		

## IV. Markets without seasonal variation in Class I price differentials

Central Arizona	Sioux Falls-Mitchell
Colorado Springs-Pueblo	Western Colorado
Memphis	Washington, D. C.



V. Class I price factors used in Federal order markets and type of pool

Market	Class I			Type of pool			Market	Class I			Type of pool		
	fac-	tors	(Codes)	Indi-	vidual	Mar-		fac-	tors	(Codes)	Indi-	vidual	Mar-
				han-	dler	pool					han-	dler	pool
Appalachian	1-2-3:		X				New York-New Jersey:	5:					X
Austin-Waco	1-2-3:		X				North Central Iowa	1-3:	X				
Black Hills	1-3:				X		North Central Ohio	1-3:	X				
Bluefield	1-2-3:		X				Northeastern Ohio	1-3:					X
Boston	5:				X		Northeastern Wis.	1-3:					X
Cedar Rapids-I. C.	1-3:				X		Northern Louisiana	1-2-3:	X				
Central Arizona	1-3:				X		North Texas	1-2-3:					X
Central Arkansas	1-2-3-4:				X		Ohio Valley	1-3:					X
Central Mississippi	1-2-3:				X		Oklahoma Metrop.	1-2-3:					X
Central West Texas	1-2-3:				X		Omaha-Lincoln-C. B.	2-3:					X
Chattanooga	1-2-3-4:				X		Ozarks	1-3:					X
Chicago	1-3:				X		Paducah	1-2-3:					X
Cincinnati	1-3:				X		Philadelphia	5:	X				
Clarksburg	1-3-4:				X		Platte Valley	2-3:					X
Colo. Springs-Pueblo	1-3:				X		Puget Sound	1-3-4:					X
Columbus	1-3:				X		Quad Cities	1-3:					X
Connecticut	5:				X		Red River Valley	1-2-3:					X
Corpus Christi	1-2-3:		X				Rockford-Freeport	1-3:					X
Dayton-Springfield	1-3-4:				X		St. Louis	1-3:					X
Des Moines	1-3:				X		San Antonio	1-2-3:					X
Dubuque	1-3:				X		Sioux City	2-3:					X
Duluth-Superior	1-3:				X		Sioux Falls-Mitchell:	3:					X
Eastern South Dakota	1-3:				X		S. Bend-LaP.-Elkhart:	1-3:					X
Fort Smith	1-2-3:		X				Southeastern Fla.	1-3-6:					X
Fort Wayne	2-3-4:				X		Southeastern N. Eng.	5:					X
Great Basin	6:				X		Southern Michigan	1-2-3:					X
Inland Empire	1-3:				X		Southwest Kansas	1-3:					X
Kansas City	1-3:				X		Springfield	5:					X
Knoxville	1-2-3-4:				X		Suburban St. Louis	1-3:					X
Louisville-Lexington	1-2-3-4:				X		Texas Panhandle	1-3:					X
Memphis	1-2-3-4:		X				Toledo Panhandle	1-2-3:	X				
Mich. Upper Peninsula	1-3:		X				Tri-State	1-3:	X				
Milwaukee	1-3:		X				Upper Chesapeake Bay:	6:					X
Minneapolis-St. Paul	1-3-4:				X		Upstate Michigan	1-2-3:					X
Mississippi Delta	1-2-3:				X		Washington, D. C.	6:					X
Miss. Gulf Coast	1-2-3:				X		Western Colorado	1-3:	X				
Muskegon	1-2-3:				X		Wheeling	1-3-4:					X
Nashville	1-2-3-4:		X				Wichita	1-3:					X
Neosho Valley	1-2-3:				X		Wilmington	5:	X				
New Orleans	1-2-3:				X		Worcester	5:					X

Codes:

1 - Midwest condenseries.

2 - Local plants.

3 - Butter-powder.

4 - Butter-cheese.

5 - Economic index.

6 - Actual Class I price specified in order.

Date		Description		Amount	
1900	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
1900	Jan 15	Received from A. B.		50.00	
1900	Feb 1	Received from C. D.		25.00	
1900	Feb 15	Received from E. F.		75.00	
1900	Mar 1	Received from G. H.		100.00	
1900	Mar 15	Received from I. J.		150.00	
1900	Apr 1	Received from K. L.		200.00	
1900	Apr 15	Received from M. N.		250.00	
1900	May 1	Received from O. P.		300.00	
1900	May 15	Received from Q. R.		350.00	
1900	Jun 1	Received from S. T.		400.00	
1900	Jun 15	Received from U. V.		450.00	
1900	Jul 1	Received from W. X.		500.00	
1900	Jul 15	Received from Y. Z.		550.00	
1900	Aug 1	Received from A. B.		600.00	
1900	Aug 15	Received from C. D.		650.00	
1900	Sep 1	Received from E. F.		700.00	
1900	Sep 15	Received from G. H.		750.00	
1900	Oct 1	Received from I. J.		800.00	
1900	Oct 15	Received from K. L.		850.00	
1900	Nov 1	Received from M. N.		900.00	
1900	Nov 15	Received from O. P.		950.00	
1900	Dec 1	Received from Q. R.		1000.00	
1900	Dec 15	Received from S. T.		1050.00	
1900	Dec 31	Balance		1100.00	

# INDEX

(As summaries of new and amended orders are prepared, page numbers will be preceded by the order number. For example, Michigan Upper Peninsula is Order number 111; there are four pages in this summary. Thus, the page numbers are 111-1; 111-2; 111-3; 111-4. The following index reflects this system of page numbering and also shows all page numbers in the summaries which have not been revised. Using Chicago as an example, the page numbers are listed in the index as pages 45 through 48-c and 49 through 49-b; thus, the entire summary of this order occupies pages 45, 46, 47, 48, 48a, 48b, 48c, 49, 49a, and 49b. The pages of the introduction and Federal Register citations are numbered consecutively with the abbreviations "Int." or "Cit." preceding the number).

## TYPE OF SEASONAL PAYMENTS

## CLASS I PRICE FACTORS AND TYPE OF POOL

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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 4  
Boston, Massachusetts

\*Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, and ships at dock in specified Massachusetts towns and cities.

Population (1950 Census): 2,706,135

Principal places are: Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Brookline, Arlington, Lynn, Marlborough, Medford, Malden, Newton, Quincy, Waltham, Haverhill, Lawrence, and Lowell, Massachusetts.

\*Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant, including sub-dealers who make fluid milk product route disposition from such plants.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

\*Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from other Federal order plants in New England (including Boston) is distributed in the marketing area. Route disposition in this area must exceed that in any other area and: (a) daily average own farm production or Class I sales, whichever is less, cannot exceed 2,150 pounds, or (b) fluid milk products received from New England order plants is not over 2 percent of own farm production.

\*Producer:

1. Any person (except a producer-handler under any Federal order, a producer of certified milk, and a producer under another Federal order) who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions except a dairy farmer whose milk is delivered to a regulated plant, December-June, from a farm which supplied nonpool milk under any New England Federal order to any plant of such handler during the previous July-November (September-November in 1960).

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

\*1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:

- a. Total route disposition of Class I milk exceeds 50 percent of its total receipts of fluid milk products, and
- b. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area exceeds 10 percent of receipts from dairy farmers.

\*2. Supply plant. A plant which ships 15 percent or more of its total producer receipts as fluid milk products to a regulated or unregulated distributing plant, except a producer-handler plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant continuously under this or other New England orders July through November (September-November 1960) is, upon its request, a supply



plant under this order in the following December-June. In cases of multiple plant operation, 15 percent requirement must be met by each plant in the month of July, by all plants combined, August-November.

Supply plants which meet shipping requirements of another New England order and which ship only Class II to Boston plants, may, at their request, be regulated under the other order.

3. Cooperative association plant. A plant operated by a cooperative association and located in the marketing area which has route disposition to consumers not in excess of 2 percent of total fluid milk product receipts other than cream.

#### Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are reported as one total in each class with a separate accounting of butterfat used in butter and cheese. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted and concentrated milk.

#### Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of milk and cream mixtures. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.
- c. In shrinkage of producer milk and other source receipts not to exceed 2 percent.

#### \*Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

- a. In the form of packaged fluid milk products are Class I.
- b. In the form of bulk fluid milk products are Class I to the extent of Class I at the receiving plant.

#### \*Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following transfers of fluid milk products are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers to plants regulated under Connecticut, Southeastern New England, or New York-New Jersey to the extent of Class I utilization.
- d. Bulk transfers to intermediate plants in this market of the markets listed in (c) above, which are re-transferred to plants outside the New England States and New York State.
- e. Bulk transfers to plants not regulated under this order or the orders listed in (c) above, are classified as assigned at the receiving plant.

\*Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Receipts of cream and nonfluid milk products.
- b. Receipts of bulk fluid milk products (including nonpool milk received from dairy farmers) except that priced as Class I under any other Federal order.
- c. Receipts of exempt milk and packaged Class I products from other Federal order plants are assigned to Class I ahead of producer milk.

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts assigned to Class I under (a) and (b) above, except when an emergency is declared. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II location and butterfat differentials.

\*Class Prices (3.7 percent milk): Prices quoted at basic zone 201-210 miles from Boston.

1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price determined as follows:

a. New England Economic Index plus or minus 11 cents over New York comparable Class I price at 3.7 percent times supply-demand factor and seasonal percentage divided by 100, times \$0.567; resulting price, bracketed. (Basic Class I price for November-December cannot be lower than such price for the preceding month.)

b. Economic index is sum of following divided by 7:

(1) Wholesale Price Index:

BLS monthly wholesale price index all commodities  
(1947-1949) x 3

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1.190

(2) Disposable Personal Income Index:

/ Current annual rate per capita disposable personal income (U. S.)  
(quarterly) / times ratio New England to U. S. per capita  
personal income x 1

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20.50

(3) Grain-Labor Index is the sum of:

(a) Average price paid by farmers per ton dairy ration in the  
New England region x 0.6, plus:

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.8082

(b) Monthly Rate board and room x 1 )  
Monthly Rate with house x 1 )  
Weekly Rate board and room x 4.33) 0.4  
Weekly Rate no board and room x 4.33) 1.9833 x 3  
Daily Rate no board and room x 26 )

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5 )

c. Supply-Demand. The supply-demand factor is determined by the relationship between the ratios of producer receipts and Class I producer milk at Boston, Connecticut, Southeastern New England, Springfield, and Worcester in the second and third preceding months and base utilization percentages provided. Maximum adjustment is 1.5 percent for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard.



d. Seasonal Adjustment. The following seasonal adjustment factors apply:

October, November, and December	1.08
January, February, and September	1.04
August and March	1.00
July	.96
April	.92
May and June	.88

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price.

3. Class II. (Except butter and cheese): The Class II price is the higher of (a) or (b) below. Computation in (b) is used when no cream price is reported.

a.  $\left( \frac{\text{Boston cream price} - 52.5¢}{33} \right) \times 0.98 \times 3.7 + (\text{Chicago area spray-roller powder price} \times 7.85)$  less:

\$0.67	: October-February
.79	: March, April, and July
.85	: May and June
.73	: August and September

b. United States average manufacturing milk price adjusted to 3.7 percent by a butterfat differential based on New York 92-score butter (16th to 15th)  $\times 0.125$  adjusted by the following amounts:

+ \$0.13	: January	- \$0.11	: June
+ .12	: February	+ .08	: July
- .05	: March	+ .17	: August, November, December
- .09	: April	+ .14	: September
- .12	: May	+ .16	: October

4. Class II. (Butter and cheese): In any of the months April through July in which the Class II price is determined by (a) above, milk used in salted butter and American type cheese is priced under formula b.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.7 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I, Class II (except butter and cheese), and producer.

Boston cream price - 52.5 cents + 330. If cream price is not reported use New York 92-score butter price (16th to 15th)  $\times 0.125$ .

2. Class II - Butter and cheese: When a separate price is established April-July butterfat differential for butter and cheese is Class II differential less difference between regular and special prices divided by 37.

Location Differentials: Prices are quoted at 201-210 miles from Boston. Prices at Boston are: Class I and uniform + \$0.54, Class II + \$0.058. Differentials compared to Boston city price apply to plants located outside the marketing area and 40 miles or more from Boston, Massachusetts; deduct:

1. Class I.

- a. 17.0 cents - 41 to 60 miles
- b. 20.2 cents - 61 to 70 miles
- c. 1.2 cents - each additional 10 miles, 71 to 210 miles
- d. 1.0 cents - each additional 10 miles beyond 210

2. Class II.

- a. 2.0 cents - 41 to 60 miles
- b. Over 60 miles - varying amount up to 0.6 cents for each 10 miles with a maximum of 9.3 cents.

3. Producer. Blend prices to producers are adjusted by differential applicable to Class I and by the following adjustments based on farm location provided such addition shall not result in a price higher than Class I.

- a. Farms within 40 miles of Boston or Lawrence: + \$0.46.
- b. Farms over 40 miles from Boston and Lawrence, but not over 80 miles from Boston: + \$0.23.

Type of Pool:

- 1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

\*Expense of Administration:

- 1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and fluid milk products except cream from other sources.
- 2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of purchases of pooled receipts priced as Class I under any Federal order.

\*Special Producer Provisions:

- 1. Marketing service. A charge not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight deductible from non-members, must be paid to the Market Administrator.
- 2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

- 1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders: Plants which are regulated under other Federal orders are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
- 2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders: Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.

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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 63  
Great Basin

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the Utah Counties of Box Elder, Davis, Morgan, Salt Lake, Tooele, Utah, Wasatch, Weber, Summit, Grand, Daggett, Duchesne, Carbon, Sanpete, Juab, Millard, Sevier, Uintah, and Emery.

Population (1950 Census): 613,438

Principal places are: Salt Lake, Ogden, Provo, Brigham, Bountiful, Richfield, Vernal, and Price, Utah.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant, and such association with respect to member milk delivered to a regulated plant in tank trucks owned or operated by the association.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler and a producer regulated under another order, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority or, regardless of inspection is accepted by an agency of the Federal Government and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of total route disposition of fluid milk products; and,

b. Total route disposition of fluid milk products is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and supply plants, August-March and 40 percent, April-July.

2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers and other plants to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in each of the months August through January is a supply plant in the following February through July unless non-regulated status is requested.

#### Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

#### Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated, skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks, fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- c. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- d. In shrinkage of other source milk.
- e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

#### Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

- a. In the form of bulk fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

#### Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I;

- a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.



\*c. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to unregulated plants located within 525 miles from Salt Lake City, unless Class II is claimed by the transferring handler and Class II utilization at the unregulated plant is equal to the receipts of milk from all Federal order plants. If Class II utilization exceeds such receipts Class II is prorated among all Federal order plants.

\*d. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to plants located 525 miles or more from Salt Lake City.

\*Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Non-fluid milk products.
- b. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
- c. Fluid milk products classified and priced as Class I under another order after first subtracting from Class I packaged sour cream not processed or packaged by pool plants during the month if classified and priced as Class II under Order No. 41 (Chicago, Illinois).

2. Compensatory payments. Apply to "a" and "b" receipts in Class I, above, whenever total deliveries of producer milk are 110 percent or more of net Class I at all regulated plants. Payment rate for Class I receipts in "b": Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential: For Class I receipts in "a", payment rate is Class I price, less Class II price both adjusted by respective butterfat differentials.

Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. (Higher of the following:)

- a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
- b. Butter-powder price. (Chicago 92-score butter price -3 cents x 4.2) + (Chicago area spray-roller price -5.5 cents x 8.2).

2. Class I. Class I price for first 18 months shall be \$5.25.

3. Class II. (Chicago 92-score butter price x 4.03) + (Chicago area spray price x 8.2) -55 cents.

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat test).

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x .135.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x .115.
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 100 miles or more from Ogden, Price, Richfield, or Vernal, Utah, whichever is closest; deduct:
  - a. 15.0 cents - 100 to 110 miles
  - b. 1.5 cents - each additional miles

\*Type of Pool:

1. Marketwide, monthly pool with base payments.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
- \*2. Base payment. Base payment plan applies February through following January with each producer's daily base computed by dividing the total pounds of milk delivered by the producer to regulated plants during the preceding months of August-December by the number of days of delivery during the period (not less than 120 days).
  - a. Transfers to any other person are permitted under specified circumstances.
  - b. A producer who has no base or relinquishes his base is assigned a base equal to 45-80 percent (varies by months) of his deliveries until an earned base is established.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, and supply plants which qualify as regulated plants February-July on basis of shipments August-January, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 77  
Paducah, Kentucky

\*Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the Kentucky counties of McCracken, Ballard, Marshall, Graves, Calloway, Livingston, Lyon, Caldwell, Carlisle, Hickman, Trigg, and Christian (except that portion of Fort Campbell contained in these counties).

Population (1950 Census): 210,823

Principal places are: Paducah, Mayfield, Murray, and Princeton, Kentucky.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.
4. A cooperative association with respect to milk delivered in tank trucks owned or operated by such association and allocated prorata to each class.
5. A producer-handler.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants; and
  - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 45 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.
2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships 50 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers and other plants to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which ships 75 percent of producer receipts in October and November and 35 percent of such receipts in any three months of the preceding August-January period is a supply plant in the following August-January upon its request.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:
  - a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
  - b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.
2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:
  - a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
  - b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
  - c. In shrinkage of producer milk and other source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:
  - a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
  - a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
  - b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
  - c. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk, or cream to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization at the unregulated plants do not exceed receipts from dairy farmers and other regulated plants. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
  - a. Fluid milk products and non-fluid milk products reprocessed in the plant.
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I, above. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less:
 

April-July Class II price, adjusted by Class II butterfat differential.  
 August-March uniform price, adjusted by Class I location differential and a weighted average of Class I and II butterfat differentials.



Class Prices:1. Basic formula. Highest of the following:

- a. Midwest condenseries. Average price paid at Midwest condenseries (3.5 percent).
- b. Local plants. Average price paid at the following local plant for 4.0 percent milk minus Class II butterfat differential x 5:  
Pet Milk Company, Mayfield, Kentucky.
- c. (Chicago 93(92)-score butter price x 4.24) + (Chicago area spray process x 8.2) -75 cents.

\*2. Class I. Basic formula price for the preceding month plus:

\$0.90: April - June  
 1.20: March and July  
 1.50: August - February  
 (Such price shall be increased 10 cents for the months of September-November 1960).

3. Class II.

- a. August-March: Basic formula price
- b. April-July: Basic formula price, less 10 cents. Above prices shall not be less than local plant price

Butterfat Differentials: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

- 1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.12.
- 2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.115.
- 3. Producer. Based on Chicago 92-score butter price:

<u>Butter price range (cents)</u>	<u>Differential (cents)</u>
17.499 or less	2.0
17.500 - 22.59	2.5
22.500 - 27.499	3.0

(Increased by similar increments to a maximum differential of 10 cents)

Location Differentials:

- 1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 40 miles or more from any courthouse in any of the counties in the marketing area whichever is closest; deduct:
  - a. 7.5 cents - 40 to 49 miles
  - b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles

Type of Pool:

- 1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see Special Handler Provisions.

Special Producer Provisions:

- \*1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, and supply plants regulated under other orders, except those qualified in Paducah during August-January are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers; or, if the handler so elects,
    - (2) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 90  
Southeastern New England

\*Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the state of Rhode Island (excluding Block Island), the following Massachusetts counties, including ships at dock, Bristol, Barnstable, Dukes, and Plymouth (excluding the towns of Hingham and Hull) and a number of towns in Norfolk and Worcester counties, Massachusetts.

Population (1950 Census): 1,463,390.

Principal places are: Providence, Rhode Island, Fall River, New Bedford, Brockton, and Milford, Massachusetts.

\*Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which Class I products are disposed of in the marketing area, including sub-dealers selling fluid milk products on routes from such plants.

\*Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from other Federal order plants in New England (including this order) is distributed in the marketing area. Route disposition in this area must exceed that in any other area and: (a) daily average own farm production or Class I sales, whichever is less, cannot exceed 2,150 pounds, or (b) fluid milk products received from this or other New England order plants is not over 2 percent of own farm production.

Producer:

1. Any person except a producer-handler or a producer under another order with respect to milk diverted, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions, except milk diverted to a regulated plant as unregulated milk and milk not eligible for regulated status because it was received from the dairy farmer as unregulated milk by the handler during any of the preceding July-November period.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order:

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers; and

b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers.

2. Supply plant. A plant which ships 30 percent or more of its receipts from dairy farmers to a distributing plant which distributes 10 percent or more of its total receipts of Class I products as Class I milk on routes in the marketing area, and which has total Class I route disposition of 50 percent or more of such receipts. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant in the months July through November is a supply plant in the following December through June unless non-regulated status is requested.

\*3. Cooperative association plant. A plant located in the marketing area, operated by a cooperative association, and whose route disposition of Class I milk does not exceed 2-percent of its total receipts of fluid milk products.

#### Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

#### Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product, except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of half and half mixtures. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; 50 percent by weight of fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat.

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product, except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of half and half mixtures.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products, except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of half and half mixtures at the end of the month.
- c. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
- d. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- e. In plant shrinkage not to exceed 2 percent of total receipts.



Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:
  - a. In the form of fluid milk products, except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of half and half mixtures, are Class I to the extent of Class I at the receiving plant.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
  - a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
  - b. Transfers of Class I products to unregulated plants to the extent of Class I use by such plants within the marketing area, except that if receipts from all plants regulated under Federal Orders exceed Class I utilization, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.
  - c. Transfers of Class I products to unregulated plants and from such plants to other unregulated plants located outside the New England States and New York State.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
  - a. Non-fluid milk products and cream.
  - b. Class I products not priced under another order.
  - c. Bulk Class I products priced under another order. (This deduction to be made after an assignment of 15 percent of producer receipts, July-September; 5 percent of producer receipts, October-June.
- \*2. Compensatory payments. Apply to (a) and (b) receipts in Class I, above. Payment rate in Class I price less Class II price, both adjusted by location differentials.

\*Class Prices: (3.7 percent milk)1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price determined as follows:

a. New England Economic Index plus or minus 11 cents over New York comparable Class I price at 3.7 percent times supply-demand factor and seasonal percentage divided by 100, times \$0.0567; resulting price, bracketed. (Basic Class I price for November-December cannot be lower than such price for the preceding month.)

b. Economic index is sum of following divided by 7:

(1) Wholesale Price Index:

$$\frac{\text{BLS monthly wholesale price index all commodities (1947-49)}}{1.190} \times 3$$

(2) Disposable Personal Income Index:

$$\frac{\begin{array}{l} \text{Current annual rate per capita disposable personal} \\ \text{income (U. S.)} \\ \text{(quarterly)} \end{array}}{\text{times ratio New England to U. S. per capita} \\ \text{personal income}} \times 1$$

20.50

(3) Grain-Labor Index is the sum of:

(a) Average price paid by farmers per ton dairy ration  
in the New England region  $\times 0.6$ , plus:  
.8082

(b) Monthly Rate board and room  $\times 1$  )  
Monthly Rate with house  $\times 1$  )  
Weekly Rate board and room  $\times 4.33$  )  $\times 0.4$   $\times 3$   
Weekly Rate no board and room  $\times 4.33$  ) 1.9833  
Daily Rate no board and room  $\times 26$  )  
5 )

c. Supply-Demand. The supply-demand factor is determined by the relationship between the ratios of producer receipts and Class I producer milk at Boston, Connecticut, Southeastern New England, Springfield, and Worcester in the second and third preceding months and base utilization percentages provided. Maximum adjustment is 1.5 percent for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

d. Seasonal Adjustment. The following seasonal adjustment factors apply:

October, November, and December	1.08
January, February, and September	1.04
August and March	1.00
July	.96
April	.92
May and June	.88



\*2. Class I. New England basic Class I price plus 54 cents.

3. Class II. The Class II price is the higher of the following (computation in (b) is used for months in which no cream price is reported):

$$a. \frac{(\text{Boston cream price} - 52.5 \text{ cents})}{33} \times 0.98 \times 3.7 + (\text{Chicago}$$

area spray-roller powder price  $\times 7.85$ ) less:

\$0.612: October through February

0.672: August and September

0.732: March, April, and July

0.792: May and June

b. Manufacturing milk price (adjusted to 3.7 percent by adding or subtracting for each one-tenth of one percent below or above 3.7 percent and  $0.125 \times 92$ -score New York butter) adjusted as follows:

+ \$0.228: August, November, and December

+ 0.218: October

+ 0.198: September

+ 0.188: January

+ 0.178: February

+ 0.138: July

+ 0.008: March

- 0.062: May

- 0.052: June

- 0.032: April

Butterfat Differentials: (3.7 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I, Class II, and Producer. Boston cream price -52.5 cents + 330. If cream price is not reported use New York 92-score butter price (16th to 15th)  $\times 0.125$ .

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located over 100 miles from Providence, Rhode Island; deduct:

a. 42.0 cents - 101 to 110 miles.

b. 1.2 cents - each additional 10 miles up to 210 miles.

c. 1.0 cents - each additional 10 miles above 210.

2. Class II. Apply to plants located over 100 miles from Providence, Rhode Island; deduct:

- a. 4.5 cents - 101 to 151
- b. 6.0 cents - 151 to 200
- c. 7.0 cents - 201 to 250
- d. 8.0 cents - 251 and over

3. Farm. For farms located in Rhode Island or east of the Connecticut River in Connecticut, or in the Massachusetts Counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes, Nantucket, Plymouth, Norfolk, Suffolk, or that part of Worcester or Middlesex south of the Massachusetts Turnpike, add to the producer price an amount up to 46 cents, not to exceed the Class I price adjusted by location differentials. For farms located in the Massachusetts Counties of Essex, or in that part of Worcester and Middlesex north of the Massachusetts Turnpike, or in the New Hampshire towns of New Ipswich or Greenville, add an amount up to 23 cents, not to exceed the Class I price adjusted by location differentials.

Type of Pool:

- 1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

\*Expense of Administration:

- 1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk, exempt milk, and other-source milk allocated to Class I (except receipts from other Federal orders).
- 2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of pooled milk or milk priced as Class I under another order.

Special Producer Provisions:

- 1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
- 2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Plants regulated under other other Federal Orders are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
- \*2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of receipts of pool milk and Class I fluid milk products, priced under this or another order; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.





FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 96  
Springfield, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the following Massachusetts cities: Agawam, Chicopee, Easthampton, East Longmeadow, Holyoke, Longmeadow, Ludlow, Northampton, South Hadley, Springfield, Westfield, West Springfield, and Wilbraham.

Population: (1950 Census): 391,791

Principal places are: Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee, and Northampton, Massachusetts.

\*Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant, including sub-dealers who make fluid milk product route disposition from such plants.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

\*Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from other Federal order plants in New England (including Springfield) is distributed in the marketing area. Route disposition in this area must exceed that in any other area and: (a) daily average own farm production or Class I sales, whichever is less, cannot exceed 2,150 pounds, or (b) fluid milk products received from Boston and other New England order plants is not over 2 percent of own farm production.

\*Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler under any Federal order, a producer of certified milk, and a producer under another Federal order who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions except a dairy farmer whose milk is delivered to a regulated plant, December-June, from a farm which supplied non-pool milk under any New England Federal order to any plant of such handler during the previous July-November (September-November in 1960).

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

\*1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:

- a. Total route disposition of Class I milk exceeds 50 percent of its total receipts of fluid milk products, and
- b. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area exceeds 10 percent of receipts from dairy farmers.

\*2. Supply plant. A plant which ships 30 percent or more of its total producer receipts as fluid milk products to a regulated or unregulated distributing plant, except a producer-handler plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant continuously under this or other New England Federal orders July through November (September-November in 1960) is, upon its request, a supply plant under this order in the following December-June.

\*3. Cooperative association plant.

a. A plant operated by a cooperative association and located in the marketing area which has route disposition to consumers not in excess of 2 percent of total fluid milk product receipts other than cream.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are reported as one total in each class.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of milk and cream mixtures. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.

b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.

b. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.

c. In shrinkage of producer and other-source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

\*Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

a. In the form of packaged fluid milk products are Class I.

b. In the form of bulk fluid milk products are Class I to the extent of Class I at the receiving plant.

\*Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following transfers of fluid milk products are Class I:

a. Transfers to producer-handlers.

b. Transfers in consumer packages.

c. Transfers of bulk fluid milk products to plants regulated under another New England Federal order or New York-New Jersey order in Class to which assigned under other order.

d. Transfers of bulk fluid milk products to plants not regulated under New England or New York-New Jersey orders to the extent of Class I utilization.

e. Transfers of bulk fluid milk products to plants in (d) above moved thence to plants outside New England States and New York State.



\*Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Receipts of cream and nonfluid milk products.
- b. Receipts of bulk fluid milk products (including nonpool milk received from dairy farmers).
- c. Receipts of exempt milk and packaged Class I products from other Federal order plants and Boston bulk fluid milk products are assigned to Class I ahead of producer milk.

\*2. Compensatory payments.

- a. On receipts assigned to Class I above except receipts from plants regulated under another Federal order: Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II location and butterfat differential.

\*Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price, determined as follows:

- a. New England Economic Index plus or minus 11 cents over New York comparable Class I price at 3.7 percent times supply-demand factor and seasonal percentage divided by 100 times \$0.0567; resulting price, bracketed. (Basic Class I price for November-December cannot be lower than such price for the preceding month).

- b. Economic index is sum of following divided by 7:

- (1) Wholesale Price Index:

BLS monthly wholesale price index all commodities (1947-49) x 3  
1.190

- (2) Disposable Personal Income Index:

[Current annual rate per capita disposable personal income (U.S.) (quarterly)] / times ratio New England to U. S. per capita personal income

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20.50 x 1

- (3) Grain-Labor Index is the sum of:

- (a) Average price paid by farmer per ton dairy ration in the  
New England region x 0.6  
.8082

- |     |                               |         |   |        |
|-----|-------------------------------|---------|---|--------|
| (b) | Monthly Rate board and room   | x 1     | ) |        |
|     | Monthly Rate with house       | x 1     | ) |        |
|     | Weekly Rate board and room    | x 4.33) |   | x 0.4  |
|     | Weekly Rate no board and room | x 4.33) |   | 1.9833 |
|     | Daily Rate no board and room  | x 26    | ) | x 3    |
|     |                               | 5       | ) |        |

- c. Supply-demand. The supply-demand factor is determined by the relationship between the ratios of producer receipts and Class I producer milk at Boston, Connecticut, Southeastern New England, Springfield, and Worcester in the second and third preceding months and base utilization percentages provided. Maximum adjustment is 1.5 percent for each one percent that utilization differs from the standard.

d. Seasonal adjustment. The following seasonal adjustment factors apply:

October, November, and December	1.08
January, February, and September	1.04
August and March	1.00
July	.96
April	.92
May and June	.88

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price, plus 54 cents.

3. Class II. Boston Class II price for the month plus 5.8 cents (201-210 mile zone).

Butterfat Differentials: (3.7 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I, II, and producer. Boston cream price -52.5 cents + 330. If cream price is not reported use New York 92-score butter price (16th to 15th) x 0.125.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located outside the marketing area and 10 miles or more from the marketing area; deduct:

- a. 17.0 cents - 10 to 40 miles
- b. 34.8 cents - 41 to 50 miles
- c. 1.2 cents each 10 miles from 51 to 210 miles
- d. 1.0 cents - each additional 10 miles beyond 210 miles

2. Class II.

- a. 2.0 cents - 10 to 50 miles
- b. 3.0 cents - 51 to 100 miles
- c. 4.5 cents - 101 to 150 miles
- d. 6.0 cents - 151 to 200 miles
- e. 7.0 cents - 201 to 250 miles
- f. 8.0 cents - 251 and over

3. Additional location differentials to producers: Apply to farms located in specified cities and towns in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, add 23 cents per hundredweight. For farms located in Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, or Worcester Counties in Massachusetts, or in specified cities and towns in Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Vermont, add 46 cents per hundredweight. Above amounts are limited so that the producer price is not in excess of Class I price at the plant to which the milk is delivered.

Type of Pool:

- 1. Marketwide, monthly pool.



\*Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk, exempt milk, and fluid milk products and cream from other sources, except receipts from plants regulated under another Federal order.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of purchase of pool receipts priced as Class I under any Federal order.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Plants which are regulated under other Federal orders are not subject to regulation under this order except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.





FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 98  
Corpus Christi, Texas

Marketing Area:

1. All territory in the Texas counties of Brooks, Cameron, Duval, Hidalgo, Jim Wells, Kleberg, Live Oak, Nueces, and San Patricio.

Population (1950 Census): 570,803

Principal places are: Corpus Christi, Arkansas Pass, Three Rivers, Benanides, Falfurria, Kingsville, and Alice, Texas.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

\*Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Fluid Milk) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is the lesser of 1,000 pounds per day or 3 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.
2. Supply plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority for fluid consumption which ships a daily average of 5,000 pounds of milk, skim milk, or cream (4.0 percent milk equivalent) to a regulated distributing plant during August-January. A plant qualifies if any such shipments are made, February-July.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:
  - a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; flavored milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
  - b. Not accounted for as Class II or Class II-A milk.
2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:
  - a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I or Class II-A product.
  - b. Contained in inventories of Class I and II-A milk products at the end of the month.
  - c. Skim milk dumped, upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
  - d. Disposed of for livestock feed.
  - e. In shrinkage of producer milk and other source milk, not to exceed 2 percent.
3. Class II-A. All skim milk and butterfat:
  - a. Used to produce Cheddar cheese.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:
  - a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in other classes are claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority first in Class I and then Class II over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
  - a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
  - b. Bulk transfers of milk, skim milk or cream to unregulated plants unless other classes are claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class I and Class II at the unregulated plant does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I and II utilization does exceed such receipts, the transfers are first Class I, then Class II to the extent of the excess.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II-A, then Class II, after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):



- a. Fluid milk products and Class II products reprocessed at the plant.
2. Compensatory payments. No provision.

Class Prices:

1. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 43 (North Texas marketing area) plus 78 cents.
2. Class II. (March-June): Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 4.0 percent milk:

Carnation Co, Sulphur Springs, Texas  
 The Borden Co., Mount Pleasant, Texas  
 Lamar Creamery, Paris, Texas

(July-February): (Higher of the following):

- a. Local plant price
- b. (Chicago 92 score butter price - 3 cents X 4.8) +  
 (Chicago area spray-roller powder price-5.5¢ X 8.16)
3. Class II-A.

Wisconsin Cheddar cheese price X 8.4

Butterfat Differentials: (4.0 percent butterfat test)

1. Class I. Chicago 92 score butter price for the preceding month x 0.120
2. Class II and Class II-A. Chicago 92 score butter price for the current month x 0.110
3. Producer. Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located more than 50 miles from Mercedes, Texas, deduct:
  - a. 1.5 cents each 10 miles over 50

Type of Pool:

1. Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.

Order amended 9-1-60 (\*indicates revised provisions)

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 99  
Worcester, Massachusetts

\*Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the following Massachusetts cities and towns: Auburn, Boylston, Charlton, Clinton, Dudley, Fitchburg, Gardner, Grafton, Holden, Lancaster, Leicester, Leominster, Lunenburg, Milbury, Northborough, Oxford, Paxton, Princeton, Rutland, Worcester, Shrewsbury, Southbridge, Spencer, Sterling, Sutton, Upton, Webster, Westborough, West Boylston, and Westminster.

Population: (1950 Census): 440,297

Principal places are: Worcester, Fitchburg, Leominster, and Gardner, Massachusetts.

\*Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant, including sub-dealers who make fluid milk product route disposition from such plants.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.

\*Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from other Federal order plants in New England (including Worcester) is distributed in the marketing area. Route disposition in this area must exceed that in any other area and: (a) daily average own farm production or Class I sales, whichever is less, cannot exceed 2,150 pounds, or (b) fluid milk products received from New England order plants is not over 2 percent of own farm production.

\*Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler under any Federal order, a producer of certified milk, and a producer under another Federal order who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions except a dairy farmer whose milk is delivered to a regulated plant, December-June, from a farm which supplied non-pool milk under any New England Federal order to any plant of such handler during the previous July-November (September-November in 1960).

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):



\*1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:

- a. Total route disposition of Class I milk exceeds 50 percent of its total receipts of fluid milk products, and
- b. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area exceeds 10 percent of receipts from dairy farmers.

\*2. Supply plant. A plant which ships 30 percent or more of its total producer receipts as fluid milk products to a regulated or unregulated distributing plant, except a producer-handler plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant continuously under this or other New England orders July through November (September-November in 1960) is, upon its request, a supply plant under this order in the following December-June.

\*3. Cooperative association plant.

- a. A plant operated by a cooperative association and located in the marketing area which has route disposition to consumers not in excess of 2 percent of total fluid milk product receipts other than cream.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

- 1. Skim milk and butterfat are reported as one total in each class.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of fluid milk mixtures. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Skim milk dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.
- c. In shrinkage of producer and other-source milk not to exceed 2 percent.

\*Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

- a. In the form of packaged fluid milk products are Class I.
- b. In the form of bulk fluid milk products are Class I to the extent of Class I at the receiving plant.

\*Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following transfers of fluid milk products are Class I:
  - a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
  - b. Transfers in consumer packages.
  - c. Transfers of bulk fluid milk products to plants regulated under another New England Federal order or New York-New Jersey order in Class to which assigned under other order.
  - d. Transfers of bulk fluid milk products to plants not regulated under New England or New York-New Jersey orders to the extent of Class I utilization.
  - e. Transfers of bulk fluid milk products to plants in (d) above moved thence to plants outside New England States and New York State.

\*Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
  - a. Receipts of cream and nonfluid milk products.
  - b. Receipts of bulk fluid milk products (including nonpool milk received from dairy farmers).
  - c. Receipts of exempt milk, packaged Class I products from other. Federal order plants and Boston bulk fluid milk product receipts are assigned to Class I ahead of producer milk.
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to receipts in Class I under (a) and (b), above. Payment rate: Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price, adjusted by Class II location and butterfat differentials.

\*Class Prices:

1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price, determined as follows:

- a. New England Economic Index plus or minus 11 cents over New York comparable Class I price at 3.7 percent times supply-demand factor and seasonal percentage divided by 100, times \$0.0567; resulting price, bracketed. (Basic Class I price for November-December cannot be lower than such price for the preceding month.)
- b. Economic index is sum of following divided by 7:

- (1) Wholesale Price Index:

$$\frac{\text{BLS monthly wholesale price index all commodities (1947-49)}}{1.190} \times 3$$

- (2) Disposable Personal Income Index:

$$\frac{\text{Current annual rate per capita disposable personal income (U. S.) (quarterly)}}{\text{times ratio New England to U. S. per capita personal income}} \times 1$$

20.50



## (3) Grain-Labor Index is the sum of:

(a) Average price paid by farmers per ton dairy ration  
in the New England region x 0.6, plus:  
.8082

(b) Monthly Rate board and room x 1 )  
Monthly Rate with house x 1 )  
Weekly Rate board and room x 4.33) x 0.4 x 3  
Weekly Rate no board and room x 4.33) 1.9833  
Daily Rate no board and room x 26 )  
5 )

c. Supply-demand: The supply-demand factor is determined by the relationship between the ratios of producer receipts and Class I producer milk at Boston, Connecticut, Southeastern New England, Springfield, and Worcester in the second and third preceding months and base utilization percentages provided. Maximum adjustment is 1.5 percent for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

d. Seasonal adjustment. The following seasonal adjustment factors apply:

October, November, and December	1.08
January, February, and September	1.04
August and March	1.00
July	.96
April	.92
May and June	.88

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price plus: 54 cents.

3. Class II. Boston Class II price for the month plus 5.8 cents (201-210 mile zone).

Butterfat Differentials: (3.7 percent butterfat test).

1. Class I, II, and producer.

a. Boston cream price - 52.5 cents ÷ 330. If cream price is not reported use New York 92-score butter price (16th to 15th) x 0.125.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 10 miles from the marketing area; deduct:

- 17.0 cents - 1 to 40 miles
- 34.8 cents - 41 to 50 miles
- 1.2 cents each 10 miles from 51 to 210 miles
- 1.0 cents each additional 10 miles

2. Class II.

- 2.0 cents - 1 to 50 miles
- 3.0 cents - 51 to 100 miles
- 4.5 cents - 101 to 150 miles



- d. 6.0 cents - 151 to 200 miles
- e. 7.0 cents - 201 to 250 miles
- f. 8.0 cents - 251 and over

\*3. Additional location differentials to producers: Apply to farms located in Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, Worcester, Middlesex, or Norfolk Counties in Massachusetts, or the towns of Hinsdale, Brookline, Greenville, Hollis, Mason, and New Ipswich in New Hampshire, or Vernon, Vermont, add 46 cents per hundredweight. Above amount is limited so that the producer price is not in excess of Class I price at the plant to which the milk is delivered.

Type of Pool:

- 1. Marketwide, monthly pool.

\*Expense of Administration:

- 1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk, exempt milk and fluid milk products and cream from other sources.
- 2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of purchases of pool receipts priced as Class I under any Federal order.

Special Producer Provisions:

- 1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
- 2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

- 1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Plants which are regulated under other Federal orders are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
- 2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.



FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 119  
Connecticut

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the State of Connecticut including ships at dock.

Population (1950 Census): 2,007,280.

Principal places are: Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, and Waterbury, Connecticut.

\*Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area, including sub-dealers selling fluid milk products from such plants on route.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted under specified conditions for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer (except certain State institutions) who operates a distributing plant from which fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

\*Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler and a producer regulated under another Federal order, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:
  - a. Disposition of Class I milk products on routes in the marketing area is 10 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers; and
  - b. Total disposition of Class I milk is 50 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.



\*2. Supply plant. A plant which ships 30 percent or more of its total producer receipts as fluid milk products to a regulated or unregulated distributing plant, except a producer-handler plant. A plant which qualifies as a supply plant continuously under this or other New England orders July through November (September-December in 1960) is, upon its request, a supply plant under this order in the following December-June.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream and 50 percent of milk and cream mixtures. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- c. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
- d. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- e. In shrinkage of other-source milk.
- f. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent. On transfers and diversions shrinkage is allocated 1/2 percent to plant receiving from producers and remainder to plant doing other handling.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

- a. Packaged Class I products are Class I.
- b. Bulk Class I milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

## 1. The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of Class I products in consumer packages.
- c. Bulk transfers of milk and skim milk to a plant regulated under another order are classified according to provisions of the other order.
- d. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class II utilization is established except that transfers are Class I to extent of Class I route distribution in area from such plant and if Class I utilization at the plant exceeds receipts from all Federal order plants the transfer is Class I.
- e. Transfers of milk and skim milk to an unregulated plant and then to another plant outside New York and New England States.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants except receipts for processing which are exempt and assigned to Class I in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Non-fluid milk products and cream.
- b. Fluid milk products other than cream not priced under another order.
- c. Fluid milk products other than cream priced under another order except that during months July through November deduction is made after assigning 15 percent of producer milk to Class II.

\*2. Compensatory payments. Apply to (a) and (b) receipts in Class I, above. Payment rate is Class I price less Class II price, both adjusted by location differentials.

\*Class Prices:1. Basic formula. New England basic Class I price, determined as follows:

- a. New England Economic Index plus or minus 11 cents over New York comparable Class I price at 3.7 percent times supply-demand factor and seasonal percentage divided by 100, times \$0.567; resulting price, bracketed. (Basic Class I price for November-December cannot be lower than such price for the preceding month).



Class Prices: (Continued)

b. Economic index is sum of following divided by 7:

(1) Wholesale Price Index:

$$\frac{\text{BLS monthly wholesale price index all commodities (1947-1949)}}{1.190} \times 3$$

(2) Disposable Personal Income Index:

$$\frac{\left[ \frac{\text{Current annual rate per capita disposable personal income (U. S.) (quarterly)}}{\text{times ratio New England to U. S. per capita personal income}} \right]}{20.50} \times 1$$

(3) Grain-Labor Index is the sum of:

(a) Average price paid by farmers per ton dairy ration in the New England region  $\times 0.6$ , plus:  
.8082

(b) Monthly Rate board and room  $\times 1$  )  
Monthly Rate with house  $\times 1$  )  
Weekly Rate board and room  $\times 4.33$  )  $\times \frac{0.4}{1.9833} \times 3$   
Weekly Rate no board and room  $\times 4.33$  )  
Daily Rate no board and room  $\times 26$  )  
( 5 )

c. Supply-Demand. The supply-demand factor is determined by the relationship between the ratios of producer receipts and Class I producer milk at Boston, Connecticut, Southeastern New England, Springfield, and Worcester in the second and third preceding months and base utilization percentages provided. Maximum adjustment is 1.5 percent for each one percent that utilization in the market differs from the standard.

d. Seasonal adjustment. The following seasonal adjustment factors apply:

October, November, and December	1.08	July	0.96
January, February, and September	1.04	April	.92
August and March	1.00	May and June	.88

2. Class I. New England basic Class I price plus 54 cents.

3. Class II. The Class II price is the higher of the following (Computation in "b" is used for months in which no cream price is reported):

a.  $\frac{(\text{Boston cream price 16th to 15th of month minus 52.5 cents})}{33} \times 0.98 \times 3.7$

+ (Chicago area spray-roller powder price  $\times 7.85$ ) less:

\$0.612: October through February

.672: August and September

.732: March, April, and July

.792: May and June



Class Prices: (continued)

b. U. S. manufacturing milk price (adjusted to 3.7 percent by a butterfat differential equal to  $0.125 \times 92$ -score New York butter) adjusted as follows:

- + \$0.228: August, November, and December
- + 0.218: October
- + 0.198: September
- + 0.188: January
- + 0.178: February
- + 0.138: July
- + 0.008: March
- 0.062: May
- 0.052: June
- 0.032: April

Butterfat Differentials: (3.7 percent butterfat test).

1. Class I, Class II, and Producer. Boston cream price minus 52.5 cents ÷ 330. If cream price is not reported: New York 92-score butter price  $\times 0.125$ . Both quotations based on 16th of previous to 15th of current month.

Location Differentials:

1. Apply to plants located outside the marketing area and those towns in Massachusetts or Rhode Island which border on the State of Connecticut which are 50 miles or more from Hartford, Connecticut:

a. Class I and Producer. Deduct.

- (1) 33.0 cents - 51 to 60 miles
- (2) 1.4 cents - each additional 10 miles

b. Class II. Deduct:

- (1) 3.0 cents - 51 - 100 miles
- (2) 4.5 cents - 101 - 150 miles
- (3) 6.0 cents - 151 - 200 miles
- (4) 7.0 cents - 201 - 250 miles
- (5) 8.0 cents - 251 and over

2. Farm: For farms located in Connecticut, Rhode Island, part of New York State east of the Hudson River and south of New York State Extension of the Massachusetts Turnpike, or that portion south of the Massachusetts Turnpike in Massachusetts add 46 cents per hundredweight. For farms located outside the area as described above, but within New York State east of the Hudson River and south of the northern boundaries of North Greenbush, Sand Lake, and Stephentown townships in Rensselaer County, add 23 cents per hundredweight.

Type of Pool:

119-6

1. Marketwide, monthly pool, with seasonal incentive payment plan under which \$0.15 per hundredweight is withheld from payments to producers during April, May, and June and paid out in equal amounts during the months July, August, and September.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members, must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

- \*1. Plants subject to other Federal Orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their Class I milk on routes in the marketing area of another order, may be exempted from under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.
2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal Orders. Operators of such plants are required to:
  - a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
  - b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provision.
  - c. Make compensatory payments:
    - \*(1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area in excess of receipts of pool milk and Class I fluid milk products priced under this or another order; that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants.